

Man, Land, & Sea

A publication by Guam Coastal Management Program

March 18, 2022



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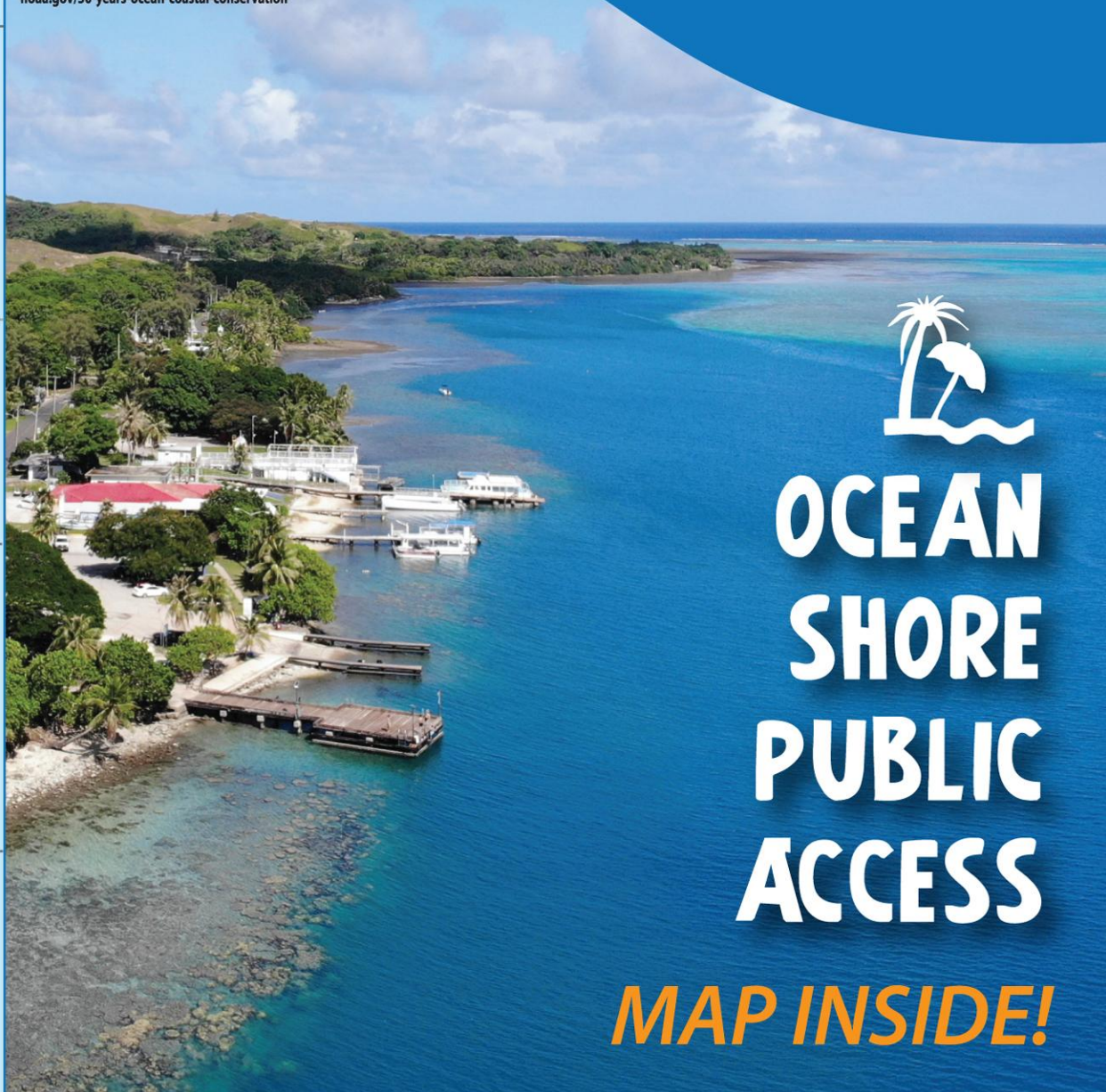
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noaa.gov/50-years-ocean-coastal-conservation



OCEAN
SHORE
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MAP INSIDE!

Photo Credit: Christian Benitez, Guam Coastal Management Program



A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR AND LT. GOVERNOR

Håfa Adai!

For centuries, our ancestors lived, worked, and played by our island's shores. Fishing was a vital food source and the ocean provided natural materials for tools and commodities; our crystal-clear waters were a place to gather and swim with family and friends. Today, our shoreline and beaches remain one of our most precious resources enjoyed by residents and visitors alike. The pristine beaches and waters that surround Guam invite a large variety of activities including fishing, snorkeling, diving, exercise, jetski, and boat rides, and are a place where families come together.

Through the diligent work of the Bureau of Statistics and Plans Guam Coastal Management Program (GCMP) and its support of Ocean Shore Public Access, the Leon Guerrero-Tenorio Administration remains committed to seeing these traditions and resources remain viable and accessible to all of our island's residents.


Over the next several years, our Administration will take advantage of federal funding, maximizing money to protect our shoreline from coastal erosion and flooding caused by natural disasters and the effects of climate change. In addition, money will be targeted at keeping post-consumer material waste out of our waters and partnering with local businesses to adopt pollution prevention practices.

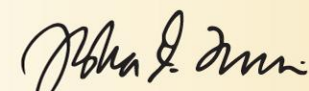
As part of this commitment, we will be moving forward with upgrades to our island's beach parks, including the rehabilitation of Saulaglula (Inarajan) Pool and Ypao Beach Park, so that these facilities are safe, clean, and inviting places to host a wide variety of public events. My office will participate in the Pacific Islands Regional Ocean Partnership with other island nations and continue to be good stewards of our coastal resources.

We support the goals of ensuring the public's access rights to all non-federally owned beach areas and Territorial recreation areas, parks, scenic overlooks, designated conservation areas, and other public lands. Additionally, we continue to be stewards of public ownership interests of any land between the mean high-water mark and approximately 25 feet inland, to protect traditional island access ways and prevent the blocking of existing shoreline access.

We thank the Bureau and the GCMP staff and their collaborative partner agencies, including the Department of Parks and Recreation, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Land Management for putting together the Ocean Shore Public Access Brochure that puts the power of information about our island's shoreline and beach resources into the public's hands.

Si Yu'os Ma'åse.


Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero
Maga'hågan Guåhan
Governor of Guam


Joshua F. Tenorio
Sigundo Maga'låhen Guåhan
Lieutenant Governor of Guam



GUAM MARINE PRESERVES

On May 16, 1997, Public Law 24-21 was implemented, creating five (5) marine preserves and revising Guam's fishing regulations.

The names of the preserves are the Tumon Bay Preserve, Tepungan (Piti Bomb Holes) Preserve, Sasa Bay Preserve, Achang Reef Flat Preserve, and Pati Point Preserve. The preserves cover more than 33 square kilometers of nearshore marine waters and 11.5% of Guam's coastline.

WHAT ARE MARINE PRESERVES?

The purpose of a marine preserve is to protect, preserve, manage, and conserve aquatic life, habitat, and marine communities and ecosystems, and to ensure the health and welfare of marine resources for current and future generations.

WHAT IS PROHIBITED IN A PRESERVE?

All forms of fishing, the taking or altering of aquatic life, living or dead coral, and any resources to include but not limited to mangroves, seagrass, sand, and rocks within a preserve is unlawful except as specifically allowed through regulatory laws.

WHAT IS ALLOWED IN A PRESERVE?

Tumon Bay Preserve

1. Juvenile Goatfish (ti'ao) four (4) inches or smaller; Juvenile Jacks (i'e) four (4) inches or smaller; mañahak are 3 inches or smaller. Rabbitfish (sesjun, mañahak); and Convict Tang (kichu) can be caught with hook and line from shore or cast net from shore.
2. Rabbitfish and convict tangs can also be caught along the reef margin with cast net.
3. Bottom fishing is allowed from the 100-foot depth contour seaward.
4. Trolling is allowed in all the preserves from the reef margin seaward but only for pelagic fish which includes all billfishes, mahi-mahi, bonita, kawa kawa, wahoo, yellowfin tuna, rainbow runner, or any other tuna or migratory ocean-going fish.

Tepungan (Piti Bomb Holes) Preserve

1. No fishing, collecting, or harvesting of anything is allowed.
2. Fishing for seasonal fish is authorized by special permit only for the type of fish listed: Mackerel (atulai), mañahak 3 inches or smaller, juvenile Fusiliers (achemson), also ti'ao and i'e.

Sasa Bay Preserve

1. No fishing, collecting or harvesting of anything is allowed.

Achang Reef Flat Preserve

1. No fishing, collecting or harvesting of anything is allowed.
2. Fishing for seasonal fish is authorized by special permit only for the type of fish listed: mañahak, mackerel, juvenile fusiliers, ti'ao and i'e.

Pati Point Preserve

1. All species of fish can be caught with hook-and-line from shore.

ARE THE PRESERVES BEING ENFORCED?



Yes, the preserves are being enforced. Offenders violating the marine preserve regulations could be fined up to \$500 and/or imprisoned up to ninety (90) days. Guam's Department of Agriculture, Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources (DAWR) Conservation Officers are responsible for enforcing the laws within the Marine Preserves throughout the island.

The Department of Agriculture has and continues to educate the public about the new fishing regulations. Informational signs and boundary markers have been installed at the preserves.

Who do we call for more information or if someone is violating the regulations?

Monday - Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Contact the Department of Agriculture's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources at 671-735-0281/94 or Law Enforcement Section at 671-300-0760

TOKA HOTLINE
671-864-TOKA(8652)

Monday - Friday after 5 p.m. and weekends.
Contact the Guam Police Department at 671-472-8911 to report violations.

WHAT IS OCEAN SHORE PUBLIC ACCESS?

Ocean shore public access is the fundamental right of free movement in public space and access to and use of coastal recreational areas. The public has a right of access along the beaches and shorelines of Guam situated at the strip of public land above the high mean watermark. Guam law prohibits owners, lessees, and tenants of any lands adjacent to the ocean shore from interfering with the public use of any traditional right-of-way.

OCEAN SHORES, BEACH AREAS, & PUBLIC ACCESS. 21 GCA Chs. 64 - 65.

Legislative Policy (21 GCA § 64102).

Guam laws were enacted with the overarching goals of ensuring the public's right of unrestricted access along the beaches and ocean shores. In ensuring this right, Guam's ocean shores must be preserved and protected for all generations to:

- Ensure beach access to the maximum extent;
- Preserve the natural beauty of Guam's beaches; and
- Alleviate the health problems caused by construction.

Definitions (21 GCA §§ 64104, 65103):

"Ocean shore" means the land between the mean low waterline and a series of lines connecting angle points located at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet inland from the two (2) feet contour line as established and described by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

"Territorial beach area" or "territory beach area" means land or water area, or a combination thereof, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation, used by the public for recreational and fishing purposes.

"Traditional Right-of-Way" means, in relevant part, any road, trail, bull cart road, easement, or right-of-way . . . to which was held by the government of Spain by legal right as of the effective day of the Treaty of Paris; or which has been included in any map, report, writing, or official document produced by or for the United States Naval Government of Guam.

Public Access (21 GCA §§ 65102, 65105):

Guam laws ensure ocean shores are accessible in two main ways: (1) by establishing the public rights-of-way; and (2) by ensuring that the traditional right-of-way of public access is not interfered with or blocked with obstructions or structures. 21 GCA § 65102. To prevent infringing upon this fundamental right of access to the ocean shore, Guam laws make it unlawful for landowners or tenants to block, impede, or interfere with the public use of any traditional right-of-way.

Historical Facts of Ocean Shore Public Access Locations

Man, Land, and Sea Newsletter

March 18, 2022

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The Ocean Shore Public Access Map
was developed by the Bureau of
Statistics and Plans, Guam Coastal
Management Program in collaboration
with partner agencies, the Department
of Parks and Recreation,
and the Department of Agriculture.

Content and Production:

Guam Coastal Management Program

Layout and Design:

Kathy Raiford

Printing and Distribution:

Guam Daily Post

The Man, Land and Sea newsletter
is funded by a grant from the U.S.
Department of Commerce, National
Oceanic and Atmospheric
Administration (NOAA)
through the Coastal Zone
Management Act of 1972, as
amended, administered by the
Office for Coastal Management
and the Guam Coastal
Management Program (GCMP)
of the Bureau of Statistics
and Plans, Government of Guam
through Cooperative Agreement
Award NA21NOS4190154.

bsp.guam.gov/
guam-coastal-management-program/



*Asan Beach Unit,
War in the Pacific National Historical Park*



The Asan Beach Unit is the site of the American northern landing beach in World War II. There are three World War II monuments located in the park: The Marine Monument, Liberator's Monument, and Marine Invasion Plaque. The monument and bust of Apolinario Mabini can also be found in the park along the beachside. *Guampedia.com, 2021*



*Agat Unit - Ga'an Point,
War in the Pacific National Historical Park*



Agat Invasion Beach is a historic site in the village of Agat, Guam.

The beaches of Agat were among the landing sites of American forces in the 1944 Battle of Guam, in which the island was retaken from occupying Japanese forces.

Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans

THE DATA HUB

WITH
TYRONE
TAITANO

Newstalk



Tuesdays 10:00 am



Puntan Dos Amantes Park, Tamuning, also known as "Two Lovers' Point", is the location where star-crossed lovers tied their hair together and leaped to their deaths, according to a local folktale.



Matapang Beach Park, Tamuning, is named for a CHamoru Maga'lahi, or chief, of Tumon, who killed Father Diego Luis de San Vitores for baptizing his daughter without his consent.

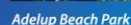


Padre Palomo Memorial Park, Hagåtña, is named for the first CHamoru priest, who was widely respected and influential during the transition from the end of Spanish Colonial rule to the first generation of U.S. Naval Governorship.





THIS MAP IS NOT INTENDED FOR LEGAL PURPOSES



Do not take coral, shells, sand or other marine life.